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I hereby appoint **CARLOS A. FISHER, Registration No. 36,510** (to whom all communications are to be directed), and the below-named persons (of the same address) individually and collectively my attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and with the resulting patent, with full power to appoint associate attorneys:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Registration No.</u>
Robert Baran	25,806
Stephen Donovan	33,433
Martin A. Voet	25,208

, all of the following correspondence address: **Allergan, Inc., 2525 Dupont Drive, Irvine, CA. 92612**

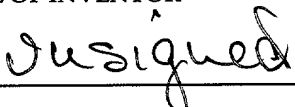
I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under §1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

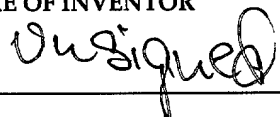
FULL NAME OF INVENTOR:			
First Name: KEN	Initial	Last Name CHOW	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
City NEWPORT COAST	State or Foreign Country CALIFORNIA		Country of Citizenship USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
Post Office Address 20 TIDAL SURF	City NEWPORT COAST	State or Country CALIFORNIA	Zip Code 92657
SIGNATURE OF FIRST INVENTOR 		DATE:	

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR:			
First Name: DANIEL		Initial W.	Last Name GIL
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
City CORONA DEL MAR	State or Foreign Country CALIFORNIA		Country of Citizenship USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
Post Office Address 2541 POINT DEL MAR	City CORONA DEL MAR	State or Country CALIFORNIA	Zip Code 92625
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR <i>unsigned</i>			DATE:

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR:			
First Name: JAMES		Initial A.	Last Name BURKE
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
City Santa Ana	State or Foreign Country CALIFORNIA		Country of Citizenship USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
Post Office Address 2409 East Avalon Ave.	City Santa Ana	State or Country CALIFORNIA	Zip Code 92705
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR <i>unsigned</i>			DATE:

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR:			
First Name: DALE		Initial A.	Last Name HARCOURT
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
City SAN CLEMENTE	State or Foreign Country CALIFORNIA		Country of Citizenship USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
Post Office Address 320 E. AVENIDA CORDOBA	CITY SAN CLEMENTE	STATE OR COUNTRY CALIFORNIA	Zip Code 92672
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR <i>unsigned</i>			DATE:

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR:			
First Name: MICHAEL		Initial E.	Last Name GARST
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
City NEWPORT BEACH	State or Foreign Country CALIFORNIA		Country of Citizenship USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
Post Office Address 2627 REQUETA	City NEWPORT BEACH	State or Country CALIFORNIA 92660	
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 		DATE:	

FULL NAME OF INVENTOR:			
First Name: WHEELER		Initial A.	Last Name LARRY
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
City IRVINE	State or Foreign Country CALIFORNIA		Country of Citizenship USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
Post Office Address 18 VALLEY VIEW	City IRVINE	State or Country CA	Zip Code 92715
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 		DATE:	

37 CFR § 1.56 Duty to Disclose Information Material to Patentability.

A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by Section 1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

Prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and

The closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or

It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:

Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or

Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:

Each inventor named in the application;

Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and

Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.

Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent, or inventor.

35 USC § 102. Conditions for Patentability; Novelty and Loss of Right to Patent

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States, or
- (c) he has abandoned the invention, or
- (d) the invention was first patented or caused to be patented, or was the subject of an inventor's certificate, by the applicant or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country prior to the date of the application for patent in this country on an application for patent or inventor's certificate filed more than twelve months before the filing of the application in the United States, or
- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or
- (f) he did not himself invent the subject matter sought to be patented, or
- (g) before the applicant's invention thereof the invention was made in this country by another who had not abandoned, suppressed, or concealed it. In determining priority of invention there shall be considered not only the respective dates of conception and reduction to practice of the invention, but also the reasonable diligence of one who was first to conceive and last to reduce to practice, from a time prior to conception by the other.

35 USC § 103. Conditions for Patentability; Non-obvious Subject Matter

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- (b)
 - (1) Notwithstanding subsection (a), and upon timely election by the applicant for patent to proceed under this subsection, a biotechnological process using or resulting in a composition of matter that is novel under section 102 and nonobvious under subsection (a) of this section shall be considered nonobvious if -
 - (A) claims to the process and the composition of matter are contained in either the same application for patent or in separate applications having the same effective filing date; and
 - (B) the composition of matter, and the process at the time it was invented, were owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.
 - (2) A patent issued on a process under paragraph (1) -
 - (A) shall also contain the claims to the composition of matter used in or made by that process, or
 - (B) shall, if such composition of matter is claimed in another patent, be set to expire on the same date as such other patent, notwithstanding section 154.
 - (3) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "biotechnological process" means -
 - (A) a process of genetically altering or otherwise inducing a single- or multi-celled organism to -
 - (i) express an exogenous nucleotide sequence,
 - (ii) inhibit, eliminate, augment, or alter expression of an endogenous nucleotide sequence, or
 - (iii) express a specific physiological characteristic not naturally associated with said organism;
 - (B) cell fusion procedures yielding a cell line that expresses a specific protein, such as a monoclonal antibody; and

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